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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1870. NO. 284.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

A Battle Momentarily Expected.

FRENCH STRENGTH AT METZ 130,000.

More Facts About the Late Battles.

THE PERILS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Haute Garonne in a State of Siege.

Remarkable Speech of M. Thiers.

No Empire Without an Emperor.

A Republic Must Inevitably Succeed.

Army of Metz Victualed and Reinforced.

Marshal MacMahon's Official Report.

England Declines to Guarantee Belligerents Against Loss of Territory.

Humane Treatment of French Wounded and Prisoners in Prussia.

The Bavarian Army Passes the Vosges.

Now Encamped Near Saarlouis.

750,000 Prussians Between Rastadt and Cologne.

250,000 of King William's Troops in Lorraine.

CORDIAL RECEPTION OF SHERIDAN IN PRUSSIA.

THE INVESTMENT OF STRASBURG.

ANOTHER SECRET TREATY BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Demoralization of the French Army.

Not Arms Enough for Half the Men.

FIFTEEN CHASSEPOTS TO A COMPANY.

A Great Battle Momentarily Expected.

ANTWERP, August 12, 10 A. M.—Advices from the seat of war state that a great battle is momentarily expected.

An English Banker Shot as a Spy.

LONDON, August 12.—An English banker named Elliott was yesterday arrested at Paris, while on a visit to his brother, charged with furnishing intelligence of the French army movements to the enemy. He was taken to the camp at Chalons, tried by court-martial and shot as a spy during the evening.

Perils of Correspondents.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* at Metz says that he was arrested at that place on Sunday together with Simpson, of the *London Illustrated News*, and Henry Mayhew, the Prussian spies and mobbed by the Metz people, and it was with great difficulty that they were protected by the soldiers. They were repeatedly examined by the military authorities, released and re-arrested, their papers taken away, and they were finally carried before General Coffinliers, commanding in Metz, who threatened them with death. After some delay they were again released and ordered to leave Metz instantly and quit France either by Cologne or Dijon. They chose the latter.

He writes again from Dijon that he is under the charge of a guard, but was allowed to stop one night in Dijon, and would proceed the next day to Italy.

All France must have gone mad about Prussian spies, as the New York *Tribune's* special correspondent, journeying from London to the front by the way of Paris, Reims and Chalons, says he was stopped at a little place called Tergnier and questioned by the Custom House officers and gens d'armes. He was asked repeatedly to produce his papers, but was finally allowed, most reluctantly, to proceed, when they were found to be all right. Yet this correspondent is a French officer. After his examination he was courteously apologized for the trouble caused him, but said they were compelled to question everybody, so great was popular suspicion.

McMahon's Treasure Chest Captured.

Private letters say McMahon's treasure chest containing 1,500,000 francs in gold was captured by the Prussians.

130,000 French at Metz.

PARIS, August 13.—The *Siecle* estimates the strength of the French army at Metz at one hundred and thirty thousand men. The same paper says the withdrawal of the French army to the lines of the Meuse or Marne, is confirmed by parties coming from the front.

"Summon Bonaparte. Not His Creatures."

In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, during the excitement consequent upon the debate in regard to the withdrawal of the Ollivier Ministry, and she motion by M. Keratry to summon Lebœuf before them, an unknown voice from the Left cried, "Summon Bonaparte himself, and not his creatures." As soon as the confusion could be quelled, Deputy Keratry proceeded. He referred to the French position in 1792. Then, as now, defeat stared France in the face, but a similar committee, appointed by the General Assembly, restored victory to our eagles. French Generals were shown that defeat was a crime, and our reverses ceased.

No Empire Without an Emperor.

M. Thiers replied, and opposed the motion. He said the reverses to the French arms were inscrutable, but that officers must not now be called from the field to answer inquiries, while the army remained in so great a danger. He concluded his effective speech as Napoleon's always: There can be no Empire without an Emperor. To this state of events a republic must inevitably succeed. [Cries and great confusion.]

King William's Proclamation.

BERLIN, August 12.—A copy of the proclamation issued by King William, prepared in the French language, for distribution as the Prussian army advances into French territory, has been received here for publication.

Joltings from the Late Battles.

LONDON, August 12.—The Prussian accounts say nothing but the battle of Konigsgratz could parallel the destruction of life at Woerth. The same accounts say it is beleived that Napoleon was on the field with Gen. McMahon.

Mr. Russell writes to the *Times* that the French headquarters were wholly ignorant of the details of the battle of Woerth, but were impressed with the belief that it was decisive and important in its results.

Marshal MacMahon attended out of Saverne on Sunday night at one end of the town just as the Prussians were marching in at the other.

The Paris *Temps* publishes a letter from Charles Desmonties, dated Nancy, denouncing the Emperor's bad generalship. He says MacMahon, gallantly struggling, was beaten for lack of support, though there were munitions of armed Frenchmen at hand eager to save him.

The passage of the Rhine was undefended.

The Commissariat of the French army was utterly inadequate, and the soldiers were compelled to eat sour fruit and raw vegetables and take the consequences.

Prussia to-day has Alsace. To-morrow she will have Lorraine. The people are desperate. The soldiers believe themselves betrayed, and clamor for a leader.

STUTTGART, August 12.—In the battle of Woerth, the first corps of the Wurtemburg contingent lost six officers and twenty-three men killed, 297 wounded, and 118 missing.

At Geisweiler the Wurtemburg troops captured one mitrailleuse, three cannon, one staff carriage of the Fourth division, 2,200 prisoners and 666 horses.

BERLIN, August 11, Midnight.—A party of French wounded just in, are all being forwarded to Spandau. To-day 2,200 French officers and soldiers taken in Saturday's battle arrived here.

The First Prussian Corps D'Armee is at Philipsburg.

In a State of Siege.

PARIS, August 12.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree declaring the department of Haute Garonne in a state of siege.

Minor War Notes.

LONDON, August 12.—The Duke of Chartres has asked permission to take service in the French army. He claims this privilege as a Frenchman, who has learned something of the art of war in America and Italy.

The *Telegraph* is authorized to contradict formally the report that the Prince Imperial is in London.

The *Times* of this morning says: The pride of France is wounded and her prestige dimmed, and he who brought it on her must suffer for it. Victorious or discrowned is Napoleon's alternative in the next battlefield.

Luxemburg having asked for a reaffirmation of her neutrality, the Powers reply that the existing guarantee is sufficient.

It is reported that Prince D'Auvergne will decline the portfolio or Foreign Affairs in the new French Cabinet, because of ill health.

BRUSSELS, August 12.—Last night a popular demonstration took place before the palace and British legation.

England Declines to Join in a League Guaranteeing Belligerents Against a Loss of Territory

LONDON, August 12—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes that England has declined to join with Austria in the league proposed by Von Beust for guaranteeing belligerents against loss of territory. England's reason for declining is that the league could not save the North German Confederacy in case Prussia should be defeated.

The Bullion Shipped from Bombay.

The £60,000 in bullion shipped from Bombay to London, is on account of the abnormal condition of the exchanges, brought about by the war.

Marshal MacMahon's Report.

PARIS, August 12—The journals of Metz publish Marshal MacMahon's report to the Emperor. The report says the enemy was greatly superior in numbers. They began to attack at seven o'clock Saturday morning. The first attack having been repulsed about noon the enemy reopened the contest, throwing forward numerous sharp shooters, protected by six guns, in a commanding position. Masses of infantry were then brought up, and at four o'clock in the afternoon MacMahon was forced to order a retreat, which was effected in good order, the enemy's pursuit being without vigor and by no means troublesome. The Marshal was able to send only a portion of the killed and wounded.

The Army at Metz Revictualed and Reinforced.

A dispatch from Metz, August 11, 8:15 P. M., says: "It has rained all day. The army is concentrated around this place. It is being revictualed and reinforced. The retreat of MacMahon has fully been accomplished in excellent order. Bazaine is engaged in visiting and inspecting the troops under his command. The report that the Prussians occupy Nancy is false."

Organization of the National Guards.

A circular from the Minister of the Interior requires the prefects of the various departments to encourage the formation of companies of national guards, volunteers and Francs-Tereurs to take the field at once. They will receive arms as soon as possible, but meanwhile they should assemble at the chief towns of the departments to organize and drill. They will be paid one franc per day from the time of enrolment.

The New Ministers of War and Interior

The *Journal Officiel* says the new Ministers of War and Interior, on assuming control of their departments, immediately took the most energetic measures to insure efficiency in the various branches of the service.

Feeling Among French Generals.

PARIS, August 13.—Advices from headquarters represent that the best understanding exists between Bazaine and other Generals.

Prussia Not Surprised.

Among the German prisoners taken at the beginning of the campaign are members of the Landwehr who were called into service six weeks ago. This proves that Prussia expected war before it was declared, and was not taken by surprise as her Government asserted.

German Workmen Threatened.

Workmen in the factories of Lyons threaten the German employers with violence, and trouble is apprehended.

Notable Enlisting.

Durcy, ex-Minister of Public Instruction, has joined the Garde Mobile, and M. Paul de Cassignac, editor of *Le Pays*, has entered a regiment of zouaves.

No Fear of Famine.

The apprehension that famine would be added to the horrors of war in consequence of the late drought has been dissipated. *Une Gazette* has reports from eighty-one departments, which show that the wheat of 1870 will exceed the yearly average forty per cent.

Orleanists Defending the Attitude of France.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Orleanist, has a skillful article defending the attitude of France and holding up Prussia to the execration of mankind.

Bavarian Army Near Saarlouis.

BERLIN, August 12—The Bavarian army has passed through the Vosges, and is encamped last night at Dumeringen, near Saarlouis.

Sheridan at the King's Headquarters.

General Sheridan, of the American army, has left for the King's headquarters.

Treatment of Wounded and Prisoners.

The Queen announces that she will take personal charge of the wounded of both nations, and their treatment. She will visit the French prisoners, as they pass through the railroad stations, receive nothing but kindness. Citizens and volunteers give them refreshments, cigars, &c., and ladies enter the cars, and going from man to man, offer them paper and pencil, and volunteer to write to their friends for them.

Whereabouts of Empress Eugenie.

LONDON, August 12—The nieces of the Empress have left Paris. The *Echo* asserts without qualification that the Empress Eugenie and Prince Imperial are in lodgings at St. John's wood. The *Weekly Register* has the same report, which, however, it gives with a caution to its readers not to place too much confidence in its correctness.

Napoleon Equal to the Emergency.

The *Examiner* says Napoleon adopts the course most worthy of his name and of the gravity of the situation. Roused from indolent indecision by a stunning blow, he attains to the greatness of the situation. In the presence of that unspeakable fact, the invasion of his and the proud nation which so lately reinvested him with kingly power, laying aside conventionalities, he tells France her danger, and exhorts her to the rescue, not for his sake, but for her own.

Vessel Destroyed by a Torpedo.

BERLIN, August 12.—A small vessel which attempted to pass the Danish fleet in spite of warnings of danger, ran against a torpedo and was blown up. The crew were saved.

Sheridan's Reception.

Before his departure for the seat of war, General Sheridan, accompanied by an Adjutant, visited General Hakenfoldt at the War office, where he was received with the attentions with which he has constantly been honored since his arrival in Germany.

The Investment of Strasburg Confirmed.

LONDON, August 12—The investment of Strasburg by the German troops is confirmed.

The French Disheartened in the Late Engagements.

The presence of Napoleon at the battle of Woerth is positively reaffirmed, and it is said the Prussians largely outnumbered the French in every engagement. The French claim that at Welssenburg 8,000 men checked 80,000 Germans with 120 guns for four hours, the former losing 4,000 men, while the enemy lost 10,000. They also assert that MacMahon at Froschweiler had only 40,000 men against 90,000 Germans; yet the French only yielded when 100,000 more Germans were buried against them. The Crown Prince promises the release of all newspaper correspondents taken prisoners on the field.

Prince D'Auvergne

Is about to return to France, but the *Patrie* says he has declined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Silver Declining.

Silver is declining as the demand from the Continent has ceased.

Another Treaty.

LONDON, August 2—The Cologne *Gazette* prints the outlines of another treaty proposed by Count Benedetti to Bismarck in 1866. It stipulates that France shall take possession again of the territory acquired by Prussia in 1815. Prussia supporting France in the recovery of the left bank of the Rhine from Hesse and Bavaria, and that the guaranty given by the German Confederation in favor of the neutrality of Luxemburg and the Netherlands shall be annulled. The *Gazette* adds that Benedetti presented these proposals emanated from the English Court in 1866.

French Accounts at Reichoffen.

LONDON, August 12—Our special correspondent from Paris, Thursday, writes: Scraps of news about the recent defeats are permitted to be printed. At Reichefen the soldiers had no cartridges left. They had been without any for six hours, and had made repeated bayonet charges. The Prussians mowed them down in masses. Ammunition was on the way, but the way of conveying it by rail was stopped at the station nearest the battlefield by an explosion of bombs from the Prussians. Prussian spies had signalled the train to their friends.

The Prussians Penetrating France in Three Grand Divisions.

Prussian armies are reported penetrating France in three grand divisions by way of Forbach, Metz, Wesseuburg and by Marshausen. They evidently intend crossing the Vosges and making for Nancy. The first thing the Prussians did was to cut the telegraph lines and railway between Strasburg and Saverne. Saverne is the key of the Vosges, and if the Prussians are really there, as there seems to be no doubt, the eastern gateway of France is thrown wide open. Saarbruck is of course abandoned.

Fought Fasting.

The French soldiers and officers are furious at the want of organization on the 6th inst. No coffee was distributed until six at night. The soldiers lost fasting, and after the battle there was no distribution of food. For three days the soldiers lived upon potatoes gathered from the neighboring fields.

Communication with Strasburg Later Reported.

Tribune's Special.]

PARIS, August 12, noon.—Communication with Strasburg is interrupted. The Prussians are massed around the city.

Paris Tranquil.

The Emperor is at Metz. Paris is tranquil—that is, to important disturbances have occurred, though turbulent groups continually form. The Corps Legislatif is still surrounded by troops, including four thousand regulars, cuirassiers and marines, supported by the Paris guards and national guard. No one is allowed to pass without a permit, and even members with difficulty make their way. Several have been stopped. It is difficult to understand why these are such precautions, unless it is intended to prevent a popular invasion of the Chamber, as in the days of the Convention. Nevertheless crowds gathered daily, and the troops charge them. False alarms continually arise. The irritation against the Emperor and the old administration increases daily. Never was there such a break down of Departments and Ministries, which are in utter confusion. The new Cabinet has every thing to reorganize. The deliberation on the formation of a new Ministry lasted a whole night, and late the next morning there were nineteen rejections before the list was finally complete.

News Withheld.

Official information about the recent losses is still withheld and Paris is exasperated by the bad faith of the Government, which had promised to give all the news. While MeMahon admits a loss of 15,000 out of 35,000 engaged, Frossard's loss at Saarbruck are wholly unknown. Instead of intelligence of war, the Government telegraphs from Metz that showers fell last night. Marshal Canrobert arrived in Paris Thursday to replace Baraguay D'Hilliers, who goes to Tours. General Trochu takes Canrobert's corps. Trochu was offered the Ministry of War, but refused unless called to power by the Corps Legislatif. The Secretary of the Court of Paris denies that the Orleans Princes are in Paris.

An Eye for an Eye.

Special to the Herald.]

BERLIN, August 12—It is reported to-day that a proclamation will be forthcoming, which will declare that it is the intention of the Prussian forces to burn a French village for each village occupied by the French fleets in the bombardment of German ports.

The Pope Will Leave Rome if Papal Territory is Invaded.

A letter from Rome, of the 8th, says the Pope declares that in case of the hostile occupation of any portion of the pontifical territory, he will leave the papal dominions. He will probably go to Malta.

Strength of the Prussian Army.

LONDON, August 12.—The German forces between Rastadt and Cologne are said to aggregate 750,000 men. According to the *Siecle* 250,000 German soldiers are now in Lorraine.

Demoralization of the French Army.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 11.—One of two special correspondents who left London Monday to replace two others who had been arrested, sends from Chalons, Wednesday, an account of the disorder and demoralization in the French army. He says: "As we entered Chalons it was dark and rain was falling. The noise of a drum was heard, accompanying the hoarse shouts of drunken conscripts. Everything was in confusion. After groping about in the mud I found an omnibus, and in it two gentlemen just returned from camp. They say the road is lined with stragglers and drunken soldiers belonging to the Garde Mobile. The latter are forbidden to join the regiments in front. Only a small portion are armed; the remainder are exercised with sticks. The camp is full of wounded from the front. It is believed here that Prussia has designs upon Belgium, and is allowed to reach here from the front, and constant suspicions are expressed. The wounds made by the Prussian guns are not severe, but the effects of the bullets from rifles are fearful. Numbers of men had both legs shot off and still live. Drunken conscripts and the Garde Mobile roar the Marseillaises, but to my mind, in the midst of the noise, and the revelry of to-night, it has a fearfully dismal effect. I find that Canrobert went to Paris this afternoon, but I cannot learn whether he shall go on to Nancy by the first train in the morning. I have not been asked for my passport since I was at Tregnier. My only doubts about being allowed to leave France are as to Edmund. Abont is a prisoner at Texlier. He was missing with several other correspondents, and supposed to have been killed. The scenes of 93 are before my eyes, and we are only at the beginning of events."

The same correspondent writes on Thursday:

"I have not been able to get away. The train goes at noon. I saw again to-day my informant referred to in my last letter, who proves to be Avenue Haussage. We got much together. The disorder here in every department is so great that it completely turns my mind, so that I cannot collect or clear my ideas. The English people are all leaving the department in the English army, but if these writers saw the state of things here, they would think English management perfect. Now that every one is called to arms, the conscripts there are no arms to give them, and it is actually contemplated issuing to part of the Garde Mobile old flint muskets. There are only fifteen Chassepots per company at this camp, and the rest are told to look on while the fifteen are taught the use of that arm. Consequently the fifteen are sent to Metz. He expects to join it from Paris."

The German Aid Convention.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 12—The Germans of Nashville will be represented at the Convention of German Patriotic Aid Societies in Chicago on the 15th inst. The Francs Association has been organized here.

Suspension of Specie Payments.

NEW YORK, August 12 The London special says the Bank of France suspended specie payments to-day.

Aid for the Prussians.

COLUMBUS, O., August 12.—A large meeting in sympathy with Germany was held here to-night and nearly one thousand dollars were subscribed for sanitary purposes.

France and Her Revolutionary Elements—What Prussia Should Do.

[From the N. Y. Herald of yesterday.]

The news that comes to us from hour to hour from the seat of the war, and the rapid general progress of the war shows that fearful elements are at work which may change the face of Europe. The successes—unexpected and unbelieved successes—of the Prussians have set France in a blaze. The ferment is so great that there has been nothing like it in the history of France except at the time of the first great French Revolution. Paris rifles marched to Paris after the battle of Wœrth, and the Parisians laughed

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIIT DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
BRIGHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM M. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDALE, Kilbuck.

IN answer to "Allegheny" we will state that we were waylaid on by one of Mr. Wayne's confidential friends on Saturday afternoon, and for three days after the contest on Mr. Wayne called on the editor of the COMMERCIAL and instructed him to have its name as he was not in sympathy with their movements and would not be a candidate on their ticket.

This is coming down several pegs. At first the "organ" was sure the entire Republican ticket repudiated the movement and would take an early opportunity to say so. How false the statement was soon became apparent. Then the "organ" was equally positive that at least half the ticket would "withdraw," and even the day was fixed when their letters of withdrawal would appear. This also proving to be a falsehood, the "organ" tapers off with the above story, which is just as true as that which preceded it. What next?

THERE is yet a chance, a faint one perhaps—nevertheless a chance—for the French Emperor. At any rate, at present, that is, for aught we know at the time we write, he is yet in France, is Emperor, in command of the army which obeys him. With that army he is to fight, perhaps has fought, a great battle. Though opposed by superior numbers flushed by victory, and the chance of positive success decidedly against him, he still may escape overwhelming defeat; may hold his position in a way—that is, the beliefs general. Prussians may not achieve a decisive victory in the next battle. Such a possible, though perhaps not probable, state of things will enable the Emperor to say: "I still live," though the extreme probability of long surviving may not be entirely manifest. This decides NAPOLEON'S chance;—faint as it is, he is probably humbly thankful for it.

THE losses of the French under MACMAHON, according to M. FREDERICK GAILLARDET, the able and intelligent correspondent of the New York *Courier des Etats Unis*, in killed, wounded and prisoners, must have been in the neighborhood of forty thousand. At the same time the loss by FROSSARD'S corps was probably between twelve and twenty thousand, making in all on a single day between fifty and sixty thousand French loss. To which must be added, estimating the moral and material effect, the demoralization, and for the present the worthlessness of those of the two corps that have succeeded in making their escape. The loss by the Prussians was necessarily considerably less than their adversary. It is estimated that if the French succeed in concentrating at Metz they will have an effective force of two hundred and thirty thousand men, while the Prussian force in the neighborhood will be nearly or quite three hundred and twenty-five thousand men. Here the French will occupy their chosen ground, while the Prussians will be the assailants. Will they be able to make the attack successful? That they have up to this time shown superior generalship, is unquestionable. But the French will have a new General. Will he prove better than his predecessor? Will the Emperor cease to spoil all by his admitted incapacity to direct military affairs? Into the pending conflict enter these considerations, and on it depends the fate of the Emperor and the Empire.

THE POPE'S FALLIBILITY.

"May I never see French troops again!" In these ungracious words PIUS the Ninth expressed his feelings on being informed that the urgent necessities of France required the withdrawal of the soldiers who have so long sustained the Papal government against the indignation of the Roman people. As to the genuineness of the language there can be no doubt. His Holiness may or may not have intended that the words should be repeated to the French Ambassador and thus become known to the world. The Ambassador asked Cardinal ANTONELLI what the Pope had said in reference to the withdrawal of the French forces, when the astounding answer was: "He says that GOD will provide for him, and prays that he may never see French troops again!" As a faithful son of the Church, the Cardinal, no doubt, felt bound to report the very words which had been used. Even his admirers do not pretend that ANTONELLI is a man of delicate moral sensibilities; he may not have been capable of foreseeing the impression which the words would produce. But at any rate he knew that under the circumstances the example of the Homeric heralds was the proper model for him to follow; as the messenger of an infallible being he was bound to report the message he had received in the very words in which it had been expressed.

Naturally the entire Protestant world has been shocked by such a revelation of character in the Head of the Papal Church, so soon after the recognition of his infallibility. Indeed, there is no reason to believe that the feeling is confined to Protestants. Comment upon the little speech of His Holiness can hardly be required to set forth its enormity to any person. The anger displayed was in itself highly offensive. True, anger is not necessarily sinful, but anger irrational and unwarranted by the circumstances of the case, anger so violent and impulsive as to find expression in an unseemly wish—"may I never," &c.—must strike every unprejudiced person as not only undignified but as wholly incompatible with the spirit of the religion of which PIUS IX. claims to be the earthly head. But alas! the unreasonable anger displayed by this infallible embodiment of the religion of love, is not the most revolting feature of the Pope's language, or rather of the state of mind indicated by the language. Anger, though a sin, may be a respectable sin; it does not necessarily excite disgust or detestation in its object, or in spectators of its display, or degrade the person who indulges it. Had his Holiness merely shown anger on the occasion, we might have regarded the passion with some indulgence, and perhaps in charity should have assumed that at the moment he was suffering from tooth-ache or indigestion. There is unhappily no room for the exercise of any such charity, as the language used proves nothing less than the most manifest and revolting ingratitude. A Pagan citizen of ancient Rome could say, and by his life prove the sincerity of his words, "I detest ingratitude"—and another Roman who had never heard of ST. PETER declared that "the crime of an ungrateful mind shows all other crimes to be possible." And yet the state of mind thus characterized by unregenerate heathens has been most strikingly exemplified in our day by a man lately pronounced infallible by a council of the Catholic world. As to the kindness received from France, and especially from its Emperor, by the present Pope, there can be no difference of opinion. Twice at least, LOUIS NAPOLEON saved the temporal power from being overwhelmed by revolution, and by French bayonets the Papal throne has been supported now for twenty years. And yet when the stern demands of duty and patriotism made the recall of the soldiers unavoidable, his Holiness not only fails to express thanks for past services or sympathy for the occasion of the withdrawal, but insults the Government and the nation from whom he has received favors so many and so inestimable. It is a deplorable exhibition of unthankfulness. No wonder the world is shocked.

Leaving out of view the ingratitude of the Pope's behaviour, the discourtesy of his language hardly admits of an apology. Regarded as a mere blunder almost certain to be long remembered in France and to be followed by unpleasant consequences, it proves that the wisdom of the incumbent of Saint Peter's has not been improved by the recent action of the Council. We are unable to conjecture how the French Emperor has been affected by the unbecoming language of the Pope. We do not suppose that he has been much influenced by either affection or respect for his Holiness or the church of which his Holiness is the chief, in his policy as the ruler of France. It has been necessary for him to manage the priests and their adherents, and he has undoubtedly sometimes found the transaction exceedingly troublesome. The first NAPOLEON once said, "I do nothing for the clergy of which they do not make me repeat," and it is notorious that they had much to do with his overthrow, though they were his grossest flatterers. The present NAPOLEON has never encouraged direct flattery, and is said to like plainness of speech. Having done nothing for the Pope but what his own interest urged him to do, he may have heard with cynical contempt of the old man's offensive words. But in France there must be a great multitude who have heard of them with pain and regret—and hence they cannot be excused by the relation of mere nitility between the Pope and the Emperor.

THE "PERIL"—THE CAUSE AND REMEDY.

The editor of the Beaver *Radical* has taken a survey of the political field in Pennsylvania, and given his views at length concerning the prospect this fall. It is not assuring for the success of the Republican party. "The peril is positive and imminent, and the party must be made to realize it." Concerning the reasons why this unhappy state of things exists, the editor says:

"It results largely from the fact that, flushed by repeated victories like Perry's—blown at Cedar Creek we have been in ranks to cheer and quarrel over the loot—Conservatives in Republican society and party, overawed by the wise counsels of the National Administration, if united, would be strong enough to say that it will be strong—it will be living itself if the control of forces can be made to unite in the battle and to close up the ranks again. If not, we may meet with a defeat irretrievable for years to come."

The statement is quite too general. It fails to go to the seat of the difficulty. To say that it is "a quarrel over the loot," is to put a very low estimate on the intelligence and morals of the Republican masses. It is because "the loot" has so generally become the standard of political morality and action that dissatisfaction exists—not here merely, or in any particular quarter, but all over the land. The beliefs general are that our Legislature has for years acted corruptly. Purchased special legislation has alarmingly increased. The desire to go to Harrisburg to make money has come to govern nominations to a great extent. That in many cases, if not as a rule, men as legislators do make money, is extensively believed. The belief is based on something better than mere rumor. The repeated purchase with money of the United States Senatorship, not to refer to other offices, stands out as a damatory fact. It is notorious that money will buy through almost any measure; while it frequently takes money to procure the passage of a bill against which no reasonable objection can be brought. In one word, the people see and feel that the politics of the State are in a filthy rut; that the party is run almost exclusively by corrupt combinations for selfish purposes and not the public good; that this has been going on till it has come to be seen of all men and will be submitted to no longer. We could easily particularise and point out the jobs which have been received through special legislation; but it is not necessary that we should do so to secure the almost universal assent to the truth of our statements.

Now here is the evil, the source of the "peril" which chiefly assails the Republican party in Pennsylvania to-day. The remedy is simple and at hand. It requires no sacrifice of principle, no personal humiliation. The editor of the Beaver refers to Allegheny as well as Beaver and other counties. There is no dissatisfaction here that does not proceed from the causes we have described, and we presume that, as a general thing, elsewhere such is the case. Here, and we presume also in other counties where dissatisfaction exists, the only perfect remedy is men of tried integrity, recognized intelligence and fitness, and who are not professional politicians, for Republican candidates. There is nothing regarding principles and measures which seriously divides Republican voters. It is the determination to support none but those who will act up to this their faces as flint against special legislation and support principles and measures looking to the reformation of the evils growing out of it, and from first to last oppose extravagance, corruption and every species of money making in office, other than that which a fair compensation of service performed allows—we say that it is on the one hand, the strong desire on the part of the masses who pay the taxes for candidates for office who will act up to this standard, and on the other the repeated and thus far successful resistance by those who control the party organization to the gratification of this desire, that have awakened the sentiment and led to action from which the editor of the *Radical* infers "peril" to the party.

In Allegheny county this desire, this sentiment, has found expression in a Reform Ticket, composed of true Republicans of life-long standing, men of tried integrity and recognized fitness for the respective stations for which they have been placed in nomination. The question of State Treasurer, to which the editor of the *Radical* refers, has nothing to do with the movement. There is not the shadow of a selfish purpose connected with it. It has no object that every intelligent man will not acknowledge is for the public good, and it involves no "peril" whatever, but that which arises from the resistance of the leaders controlling the party organization to the reforms demanded—reforms which they as individuals will concede are absolutely essential to the general welfare and vital to party success. We repeat, there exists no "peril" or the slightest menace to the party but the resistance of party leaders, professional office seekers, office holders, and those who in some manner are interested in perpetuating the old order of things, to the reform movement and good candidates. We say this is the state of the case here, and the presumption is that the facts describe with equal truthfulness the condition of affairs in many other places.

If the Republican party in Allegheny suffers at the ensuing election it will suffer because of resistance to the reformation of evils too oppressive longer to be borne. It is not a factious spirit which is finding expression, but a deep and conscientious conviction that the time has come when upright men and none others should be supported for office. If the editor of the *Radical* thinks the interest of the party can be subserved by opposing reform and by a course of policy which opposes this conviction, then certainly he is not the politician for the sagacity with which we have been disposed to credit him.

MR. HALSTEAD, to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, under date of Paris, July 21, says: "The point of France, I expect, is this bloated, pampered, passionate, heedless, headlong Paris. I do not believe in the great depth or enduring qualities of the war sentiment displayed for a few nights after the declaration of the war. There was fury in it, and feverish excitement, but not evidence of tenacity, endurance and grim and grave strong suffering. The processions, bearing tri-colors and torches, looked a little as if they were esteemed as fine spectacles, rather than as demonstrations of an order quenchable only by death. Like a good many of our forest bearers in political campaigns, the mass of the actors were boys. There were boisterous cheering and much fun, but the workingmen were not. I am convinced, out in force. The constituents of Rochefort have not been converted into admirers of the Emperor. Upon the whole, the Emperor would do well to keep a few reliable regiments within easy reach of Paris. There are persons here, and a great many of them, who have a far greater hatred of him than of the Prussians, and who would be willing to see France humiliated for the sake of the destruction of his dynasty."

THE developments thus far in the Nathan murder investigation are summed up by the *Tribune* as follows: "Taken in connection with previous statements they indicate that the murder was committed two or three hours before it was discovered; that the murderer was a burglar possessed of burglars' instruments, with one or more confederates; that none and that some hours after performing the deed, and after deliberately rifling the safe he passed into Twenty-third street by the front door of the mansion, leaving it partly open, and that the instrument with which he committed the deed lying in the hall. There is nothing in the developments thus far to point to the criminal, but they establish that he was neither of the family of the murdered man whose names have been mentioned in that terrible connection. Further developments will, we doubt not, make this conclusion clear beyond any doubt, though the investigation may never wholly clear up the terrible mystery."

The Army Engineer Bureau is at work on most of the seacoast defenses and rivers and harbors for which appropriations were made at the last session, including the Patapsco and Susquehanna. Forts Mifflin and Delaware, in the Delaware bay, are to receive heavy guns; while a new earthen work is to be built south of the former for a barbette battery.

RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

It seems to be conceded that the Republican voters of the county are not fairly represented in the annual conventions which, coming together as they do, under the direction of a little committee appointed by a single individual, profess to speak for them in an authoritative way, and to dictate the ticket which they are to support under pain of being cut off forever from the communion of the faithful.

It seemed, however, as it is important to the issue now made between the Reformers and the so-called "regulars" that the public should know the basis upon which that little but pretentious priesthood, which arrogates to itself such extraordinary powers over the opinions and consciences of others, rests its claims to dominion in this county, would it not be well to show the structure of those bodies by a reference to the supposed constituency of every delegate or pair of delegates who appear there as the plenipotentiaries of the people, and then proceed with the privacy of a conclave of cardinals to designate the choice they do not choose to own by a mute and mysterious hieroglyph?

To find how many people have actually attended and voted for each, if that were possible, would show a condition of things as curious as it would be instructive, and you could render no better service than by employing a set of confidential agents who could spy out the thinness of those little Saturday evening parties and tell you how many "men in buckram" had actually graced them with their countenance. That, however, would be perhaps impossible, but those who "help the" they bind everybody who does not choose to go there will not exceed the accusation of constituency is supposed to have to be there.

If it should turn out, as I think it will, that *even supposing every* Republican voter of the ward or district to have been present, one-man has *fifteen* constituents and *fifteen* to *fifty*, and that upon the principle of *misrepresentation* six thousand voters from the country are enabled to give the law to the *twenty-five thousand* who are claimed by this organization as its serried column of disciplined and obedient "rebels," the question will then be settled *mathematically*. In these conventions do not express the sense of the party which they presume to bind, and that your own assemblage, whether smaller or not, had just as much right to present a ticket and claim for itself a representative power as the one which is to follow it upon the claim of a greater authority, and therefore a higher discipline, which is expected of course to prevail over what is supposed to be only a hasty and tumultuary levy of volunteers.

It is only the prestige of an earlier organization, and the habit of blind obedience engendered by a long servitude, along with the popular impression that if the people will but follow the leaders, we shall all go to the dogs, tariff and everything else—and they don't care how soon they go unless we shall agree to be saved through them—with which you have to contend. If you can tear off the veil therefore, from their deformities, this mere *simulacrum* which so long and so proudly have been worshipping as a real God, when it is no better than a fetish, you will have accomplished more than one-half the work. Let them make the best of their own mistake, that the war is over, they can no longer frighten anybody, and if their own attachment to the party is so loose and selfish as to withdraw entirely upon its subservience to their will, the sooner they get rid of it, the better for the party. It is obvious that they don't care about saving the party any other terms, for if they did care they would have compromised the difficulty by yielding to the movement in favor of reform, and allowed it to be possible to have a choice in selection of their own candidates.

I trust, therefore, that you will give us the figures to show the state of the so-called representation, and let us know in addition how many new election districts have been manufactured since the last Convention.

A VOTER.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Chicago authorities, having had complaints of a very offensive odor on Monroe street, between Jefferson and Desplaines, found, on investigation, that the grade contractors had filled up the street with *debris* from the burning of the old Wigwam, among which was a large quantity of flour in barrels that had become wet and soured, thus forming a solid mass.

Machinery lately perfected in England splits and weaves from animal hair, of cats and rabbits especially, either by itself or with a slight admixture of silk, a sort of velvet tissue, distinguishable from silk but not inferior in fineness and beauty. The principal colors are black and white, though any color or shade common in other fabrics can be imparted equally well.

A list of the eighty-eight bishops who voted directly against the infallibility dogma shows that twenty-five belong to Germany and the same number to France, eleven to Germany, eight to the British Dominions, six to Italy, six to the Oriental rites of Turkey, and only four to the United States. Relatively the strongest opposition came from Germany, about one-half of all the bishops voting in the negative. Austria and France also gave a strong negative vote, which, however, fell considerably short of one-half of the total episcopal vote of these countries. Thus the new dogma has the majority of bishops in every country except Germany. If, however, Hungary is considered independent of the remainder of Austria, its opposition is much more compact than even that of Germany.

The Corinne (Utah) *Reporter*, of August 1st, says: "On Saturday evening our town was visited by the first rain which has fallen for three months. Connected with it was a phenomenon without precedent in this section. It explained by any of our philosophers, is nothing more nor less than a shower of water lizards. Over all the western part of the town, particularly around the opera house, they were found in great numbers, and of every length from two to eight inches. In looking over the ground to-day, we found a number already quite dried up; and we note with surprise that there is so little substance to them as to leave nothing more than a mere skeleton."

The Ecumenical Council has not adjourned *sine die*, but will reassemble November 1st.

An explosion of a somewhat singular and very destructive character took place lately at a corn mill at Blackburn, England. The explosion arose from an accumulation of dust generated by the action of grinding stones. Extensive flues had been constructed to carry off the gases, but from some cause they did not act. Three persons were much injured, and property to the amount of several thousand pounds was destroyed.

At Belleville, Ill., Judge Gillespie has decided that the adopted amendment to the Illinois Constitution went into effect the same day with the new Constitution, viz: August 8th. The Supreme Court will have an opportunity at an early day, by consent of parties, to settle the question.

The young Democracy, under John F. Irish, got control of the Iowa State Convention, nominated the ticket and made the platform. Mr. George S. Griggs, Superintendent of Motive Power of the Boston and Providence Railroad, who died Tuesday, aged sixty four, operated the first coal locomotive on the road, which was in fact the first in the United States.

Pension agents are now sending vouchers to pensioners throughout the country, on which, when signed and returned to the office of the agents, they will forward checks on the United States Treasury. This method of collecting pensions renders the services of a claim agent unnecessary.

It is now proposed to build for the Fall river route a steamer of the capacity of four hundred staterooms.

The managers of the Third avenue, New York, Railroad are considering the proposition of certain parties, who have contracted with the company to put on their road a number of palace cars, similar to those on the Hudson river road. These cars are only to carry a certain number of passengers, and each passenger is to be provided with a handsomely cushioned easy chair, or an entire apartment, if willing to pay for it. An extra charge of ten cents for each passenger occupying a chair will be asked between the City Hall and Harlem.

Of the Emperor, an account says: Equestrian exercise of course seriously aggravates his sickness, and he has been strictly ordered by his physicians not to mount a horse. A month or two ago he disobeyed this injunction and actually fell to the ground from pain. He seems to have in the field of Saarbrück, and it is perhaps to what he did that day, as well as to the subsequent disasters, that we must attribute his present attack.

The salary of two of the lady principals in the St. Louis schools has been raised to $2,000 the same as paid to men.

PERSONAL.

Henri Vieuxtemps, by common consent the first of living classical violinists,—a much greater performer than his master, De Beriot, and a composer also of acknowledged merit. It is to be a member of the concert troupe which will accompany NILSON through the United States.

Since her return to England, Parepa Rosa has declined tempting offers from the London Italian Operas and the French Grand Opera, to appear in opera. She has resolved to sing no more until she has had a season of rest.

MR. J. H. Lambert, until lately "Brick" Pomeroy's right-handed man, to whom the latter is greatly indebted for whatever success his "red-hot" papers have achieved, has embarked in Republican politics, and will become a candidate for a new Republican paper to be started in Milwaukee.

A new claimant for the honor of inventing the French mitrailleur is Col. F. S. Claxton, a son of the late Commodore Claxton, of the United States frigate Columbus.

Neal Dow has recently published a letter, in which he says that, while a third party may be the only alternative in some states, in Maine the Republican party is now so thoroughly temperance that temperance men will do the cause most good by acting cordially with that party.

David P. Holton, of New York, has petitioned the Hartford city government to appropriate a piece of land in the heart of the city for the erection of a "Forefathers' monument," to cost $50,000.

MR. Seward will be joined at San Francisco by Governor and Mrs. Randall and Hon. George F. Seward, Consul-General to China, and wife, all of whom will accompany him on his trip to China and India.

One remarkable feature about the Nathan murder investigation was the arrest of Mr. Thomas Dunphy, a detective from New York lawyer, who had happened to relate some incidents about the murder while visiting friends in Brooklyn, whereupon some woman who overheard part of it imagined him to be the murderer, and caused his arrest and imprisonment all in one night.

Gen. Cousin-Montauban, Count of Palikao, the head of the new French Ministry, is seventy-four years of age, having been born in 1796. He distinguished himself in his youth in Algiers, where he attained the rank of General. His title of Count was bestowed upon him for his services in the first expedition of the French and English against Pekin in 1860, in which that city was taken and pillaged.

J. M. Morris, editor of the Charleston *Republican* and Executive Clerk of the United States Senate, was assaulted a few days ago at Columbia, S. C., by a gang of "respectable" rowdies, for editorial strictures of the Chamberlain and the operations of the leaders in the so-called reform movement in the State.

The death of Victor, the head chief of the Senecas, and the last of the Six Nations, leaving Red Jacket, Farmer's Brother, Cornplanter, Big Tree, Young King, Complanter, Big Tree, Young King, Tall Peter, Captain Pollard, Captain Strong, Captain Billy Patterson, Governor Blacksnake, Captain Horn, Captain Jimmy Johnson

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 12 th, 1870.

The check in the decline of gold which was apparent first yesterday forenoon, and the persistent advance the premium has made since until it has touched two per cent. above its lowest point of yesterday, makes quite a feature in the market to-day. Bonds were less buoyant and declined a fraction or so, but stocks at the New York board lost the better portion of the rise established upon the report that a more equitable scale of carrying rates were about being adopted by railroad magnates at Saratoga that would supercede the low rates which have for months been impoverishing the leading trunk lines.

The New York *Times* says: The awakening in the railway market, noticed for some days past, appears to be confirmed and prices strengthened to-day, although current report that the chief parties in interest in New York Central, Lake Shore, and some other of the active stocks are out of town. It may be that the telegraph between Saratoga Springs and Wall street is kept well employed, and that buying orders are given in this way to buy the Vanderbilt stocks, among which Lake Shore from the largest interest held by Mr. Vanderbilt's friends, is now rank second. Another story is that party of the Erie ring, separating themselves from the mountebank performances of Fisk, Jr., are desirous of making their peace with New York Central, to make money on the Vanderbilt stocks, and to get control of "Erie" to repeat the Reading Fisk, Jr., overboard. This last will probably be found an achievement easier rumored than executed, and Fisk may be a bad fellow, "which nobody will deny," but it seems rather late in the day for Jay Gould to attempt the "virtuous," or his orders like Lane and Tweed to essay the "respectable." Another story is afloat that these people building the Vanderbilt and other stocks we discover other signs of an advance in investment in the market, and late this afternoon the best estimates of the situation place prices are stronger than at any time during the present week.

—As remarked by a New York paper, it might be supposed that the government market would have responded more closely to the higher quotations abroad, but the advance was barely a quarter per cent. in the leading issues. The reason of this is twofold. In the first place, while high gold renders the principal of a bond less valuable in currency, low gold makes the interest less valuable. The real price of such a security in times like the present is, therefore, a curious problem. In the second place, there is a wide spread impression that the bonds now on the market are specially attractively held by the foreign bankers, who were the first to break down their price a few weeks ago. The public, by which term the street includes individuals, savings banks, and private corporations, are, therefore, executing a sort of postle justice in refusing to buy the bonds from the men who broke the market with a flood of sales, and then loaded up at the lowest prices.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81			114¼
U. S. Bonds '62	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds, new	108½	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '68	109¾	109¾	109¾
10-40s	107	107	107
Gold	117¾	117¾	117¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

6's, 81	114½
U. S. Bonds '62	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111
U. S. 10-40s	107
5-20s, January and July, 1865	109¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	109¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	109¾
Union Pacific Railway	87½
Central Pacific Railway	77
Currency Pacific	112

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Schoonmaker's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 13, 1870.	10:30.	11:30.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
N. Y. Central	96½	96½	96½	96¼	96¼	96¼
Do scrip	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Harlem	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾
Mich. Cent'l	108	108	108½	108½	108½	108½
Mich. Southern	93	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Illinois Central	132	132	132	132	132	132
Cleve. & Pitts	100	100	100	100	100	100
Northwestern	82	82	82	82	82	82
Do preferred	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Rock Island	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	104¾	104¾
St. Paul	69¾	69¾	69¾	70	70	70
Do. preferred	77	77	77	77	77	77
Lake Shore	93	93¼	93	93¼	93¼	93¼
Gold	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Fort Wayne	94	94				
Ohio and Miss	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾				
Adams Express	68½	68½				
Wabash	39¾	39¾				
Do. preferred	72	73				

—It is thought that the establishment of a national gold bank in Boston under the new law is probably the forerunner of a number of others throughout the country. It is consoling to feel in the establishment of such banks that we have reached something tangible and permanent pointing towards specie payments—something not forced, but springing spontaneously from a fair spirit of competition between the great bank monopolists of the country.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENESAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, August 12, 1870.

REMARKS—In our researches to-day we could learn of no important changes in the situation of the general markets. There were slight changes here and there on a point or so, but of bacon, beef or tomatoes or lot of cheese, but as a general thing prices may be given as firm, steady and unchanged. Business is unusually good for the season, and dealers seem well pleased with the situation. Buyers are also in a good humor, feeling the near approach of lower prices. Flour has not declined, though it still has a downward look. Mills and stores are well supplied and report a fair trade demand at current rates. Grain is rather unsettled in price, and positive figures hard to give at present. The wheat continues to come in freely and sell a nearly up to old. The mills are well supplied with both old and new, and are running at their full capacity. There is no change worthy of note in bacon and provisions; prices are firm with a good business doing. Groceries are firm, and holders report an active trade demand. The retail market is liberally supplied with all the seasonable fruits and berries, which find ready sale at good prices. The following are the wholesale prices under which we note:

ASHES—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand. The season for activity is rapidly drawing to a close; prices have undergone no change Soda Ash common 3½c refined 5½@6c; pearls 9@9½; potash 7@7½.

FLOUR—The market is quiet with the tendency toward lower figures. Mills and leading houses still insist on former figures, as I have not, as yet, fallen a single dot. Buyers are still wrangling about the cost of which seem entirely too much for them to help. The supply is ample for all current demands. The receipts since our last report foot up 6,344 barrels, being more than double the previous day. We quote: Choice wheat flour at $7 50@8 00; Minnesota $7 50; Wisconsin $7 25; bakers Bonanza $7 25; The mill rates are, green brand, $6 25; in sacks, $6 50; white brand, this $6 50; in sacks $6 75; red brand, this $7 00; sks $7 50; Seneca Mills, this $7 75; sks $7 50; National, this; Pan Handle $7 50; Palmetto $7 25; Rye flour $5; sales in this at $6 50; in sacks $6 50.

APPLES—The stock is becoming abundant and dealers are disposed to purchase sparingly, price being governed by the amount offered for sale. We quote: choice $5 00; fair to good, choice $3 00.

BACON—The market remains steady with a fair jobbing demand at the following: Fancy $5 50 ⅌ box; No 1 $4 50; No 2 $4 00; No 3 $3 50; common $2 50@3 00.

CORN MEAL—The market was quiet, with but little doing. Sales are made in a limited way at $1 at 10 ⅌ bush.

TOMATOES—The market is abundantly supplied, and prices are nominal, and tomatoes sell for 90c@$1 ⅌ bush. The demand is fully equal to the supply.

COOPERAGE—We have no change to note. The supply was fully up to the demand. We quote bourbon $2 90@2 95 for round hoop.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen cans at $7 00.

LIME—We can report a rate jobbing demand. Cleveland sells at $1 75 ⅌ bbl. Market well supplied.

SODA—In kegs 6c; sales, small lots, 6½@7c; jobbing.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½@5¾; No. 3 5¾@6; estimated A and 0 at 6¾@7; extra No. 1 at 7½@7¾; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 00.

RICE—The market was devoid of activity. There was no movent in timothy or clover seeds.

FLAXSEED—Was occasionally inquired for, with sales at 92 lbs@2 00 ⅌ bush.

EGGS—There is a good demand for good eggs, and all brisk off red find ready sale at 18@18½ per doz. Others not wanted.

BROOM CORN—We are reported a dull market. Prices weak but no lower. Sales were made at 12c@12½c ⅌ lb.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes 12½c; currants 13½c; lower; dates $4 50 ⅌ box; Valencia raisins 16@16c ⅌ pound.

BAKING POWDER—Sumner, ⅌ 2 cans, $1 75 ⅌ dozen; ⅌ 3 cans $2 25; ⅌ 6 cans, $4 00 per dozen.

HAY—The market remains steady, with a fair trade demand. We are reported sales from wagon to a fair extent at $12, $16@18 ⅌ ton.

WHISKEY—The market is dull and drooping. We quote: Proof whisky $1 15, and high wines $1 21@1 22; prices of old whisky are governed by the age and quality.

SWEET POTATOES—The receipts are increasing. Prices have slightly declined. We reported sales of "Marylanders" at $2 50@3 ⅌ bushel; prices necessarily being governed by the receipts.

STARCH—Market steady; sales of pearl at 6½c; sales 100 lbs, and corn starch 12c ⅌ lb.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ⅌ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CHEESE—The stock of prime cheese is light, and prices have slightly advanced. We quote: Hamburg at 12c; Goshen 14@c; Sweitzer 18c; Factory 15c. The receipts were small.

CANDLES—We have no change to note. Sales were reported in a regular way at the following: Mould 12½c, star 20c; and stearine 18@19c ⅌ lb.

BEESWAX—The market contains a fair supply; we can report sales at 28@30c ⅌ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Rummel's $4 25 ⅌ gross.

GRAIN—Since our last the receipts of grain have been as follows: Wheat 11,724 sacks; oats 5,325 sacks; corn 1,577 sacks; rye 561 sacks; barley 967 sacks. It will be seen that the receipts have been largely in excess of yesterday, and as more stated, prices tend downward. Mills are buying to-day no more than they want for immediate present use, holding that the increased arrivals of wheat must cause lower figures to rule. Sales at store were: red, win or wheat $1 30@1 37; white at $1 40@1 42 per 56 lbs. Oats, as stated yesterday, are in fair demand, though prices are not so firm, on account of the arrivals of the new crop in market—old being largely in excess of the receipts—at 32@33c. Rye is in moderate demand at sales at 70@72c. Corn is in advance of $1 00@1 05 ⅌ bush. Barley is not called for, dealers not yet having in the market.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There is a slight change in the ruling rates with business good. We quote: Sales to jobbers, packers and dealers in quantity 18½c; jobbing lots 19@19½c; canvassed hams 23@24c; sides 18½c; shoulders 15½c; breakfast bacon, sides, ribbed 17½@17½c; clear 16@c; Breakfast bacon, boneless, 20c; dried beef, 20c; Mess Beef, $17 50@18 00; Mess Pork, $25 00; Lard, in kegs, 18c; in tierces, pressed, 18c; half barrels and kegs, 19c in lots.

CANNED GOODS—This article is a perfect drug, there being no purchasers. We omit figures, as it would be impossible to give current ones.

HIDES—In demand and unchanged, and no prices unchanged. A good article and prompt pay will bring 9c. Low grades unsalable.

BERRIES—There is still a good supply, and prices range at 8@10c per box; 25@30c per gallon. Peaches are arriving in great abundance, and of excellent quality. Prices are a shade lower. Plums, pears, etc., are dull.

PEANUTS—The market was firm with a good demand; sales reported at 4½@5c ⅌ lb.

FEATHERS—The market has been quiet for some time with sales to the trade at 60@65c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Is rather more inquired for, with sales at 9@9½c ⅌ lb; cash.

CHEESE—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ bbl; Rosendale at $2 00@2 25 ⅌ bbl.

CHICKENS—The market is well supplied with both old and young chickens, the latter bringing from 30@40c ⅌ pair; old 50@60c ⅌ pair.

PEACHES—Continue to arrive freely and prices are a shade lower; sales are made at $2 @2 50 ⅌ box.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ⅌ doz $2 50; 3-hoop ⅌ doz $2 70; tubs, No. 1, 3-hoop ⅌ doz $11 00; do No. 2 ⅌ doz $9 00; No. 3, 2-hoop $8 50; nine wash boards ⅌ doz $2 25.

FEED—We has no change to note. There has moderate trade demand, and sales are reported at the following rates: Bran, $1 20; shipstuff, $1 10, and middlings, $1 80 ⅌ bush. The supply keeps pace with the demand.

FISH—We have nothing new to note in regard to prices or demand. We are reported sales as follows: Mackerel No. 1 at 12@20 ⅌ barrel; No. 2 large fish, No. 2 large fish, medium fish, small fish; 50 cents additional. In kits—No 1 at $2 25; No 2 $1 90. Lake herring $1 ⅌ bbl; White fish $5 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish 8½ ⅌ cwt.

LARD OIL—The demand continues good, and sales are regularly made at the following figures: Extra, $1 60; No 1, $1 40; No 2 at 85c ⅌ per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 20, and pure No 2, 95c per gallon.

HOMINY—Are selling in a regular way at 3½@4c ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock on hand is not a large one. Prices are selling in a small way at, quarters, 6@7c; halves, 9@10c. Apples 8@9c. Peaches were quoted the demand.

SOAP—Sales Babbitt's 10c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No 1, 6c.

CONFECTIONERY—Sales of Pennsylvania fancy case, other brands sold at $9 00@7 00 ⅌ gallon.

GROCERIES—Prices firm, with good jobbing demand. Sales as follows: Coffee A, 18c; other varieties unchanged; we quote:

Rio, fair	23@24c
Rio, prime	25@26c
Rio, choice	27@28c
Rio, fancy	29@30c
Java, mats	30@32c
Java, Mocha	33@35c
Java, Government	35@37c
Java, Arabian	32@34c
Java, Singapore	30@32c
Java, Ceylon	30@32c

SUGARS—Granulated 14½; coffee 14½; coffee 13½; extra 13½; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

COFFEE—Steady; choice 24c; fancy 27½@28c; java 27½c.

MOLASSES—Orleans 114@12c; Cuba 105@ 115c; Havana, in boxes, 115@125c; Molasses sugar-house 90@95c; syrup 125@130c.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c ⅌ gallon; Maxwell & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; silver drips, 70c; amber and lower grades 60@65c ⅌ gallon.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

TEAS—There is a fair demand, and sales are made as follows: Young Hyson 40, $1 25 and $1 50; Gunpowder 60, $1 25@1 50; Imperial 85@$1 05; Japan 90@$1 2½; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; 900 Clong 90@$1 20 ⅌ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 13, 1870.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was not an active one. Crude was a shade lower. There was a falling off in the demand for early deliveries. All things considered, the market was very unsettled.

CRUDE.

The sales made extend over a large period of time—over one year from date. The closing rates were: All year, S. O., 8½; B. O., all year, 9½c. Sales:

1,000 bbls August S. O. 90
1,000 bbls August S. O. 9c
500 bbls August R. O. 111 September, 1871 ..... 12c
1,000 bbls R. O. 111 September, 1871 ..... 12c
1,000 bbls S. O. September 9c

REFINED.

The market was a quiet one. Prices opened week, but were stronger at the close. It was reported that 20½c was bid for oil to be delivered on the 20th, and 20c for all month. There was a rumor of a corner on the 20th.

Sales 2,000 bbls, 1,000 each, September and October 21½c
Sales 1,000 bbls, 500 each, September and October 21¾c
Sales 1,000 bbls August 22½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, August 12.—The *Herald* says: The market opened upon the street at about the closing figures of yesterday, but the feeling became weaker towards the close of the day, and buyers were offering from 5 to 10c below the bids of the morning though producers were not inclined to sell at the prices old.

SALES.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m.	6	Everson & Preston, m.	2
Hallman & H. m.	6	Bryan & Caughey, m.	2
Loomis & Co. m.	6	Spears & Co. m.	2
Loomis & Colord. m.	1	Graff, Byers & Co. m.	1
Zug & Co. m.	2	Platt, Ford & Co. m.	1
Reese, Graff & Dull. m.	2	Superior Mills, metal	5
Union Mills, m.	4	Coleman, Rahni & Co. m	1
Wm Clark & Co. m.	4		
Total			65

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co. m.	7	J Reamer, m.	3
Jones & L. m.	2	Jos Moorhead, metal	3
Bryan & Caughey, m.	1	S Wister, m.	7
J W Porter, m.	10	Robinson, H & Co. m.	3
Total			35

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Union Iron Mills, p.	2	Park, Bros & co, b.	4
Brady's Bend I Co. p	2		
Total			8

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

J Moorhead, metal	1		

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 13, 1870.

Raw irons continue inactive. Most of the mills are now idle, hence the current consumption is very meagre.

Some inquiry is making by consumers of pig, preparatory to a resumption of operations. Stocks, although not heavy, are in most descriptions equal to any probable early demand, yet in certain favorite brands of standard forge irons continued firmness is maintained, indicating a further slight advance as about to be established.

The current receipts being principally absorbed in deliveries on contracts, very little additions are being made to stocks in yard.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

350 tons mottled forge, deliverable at furnace ..... $26 50@4 mos.
250 tons No 1 medium gray forge, to arrive ..... 30 00@4 mos.
500 tons close inferior forge at furnace, to go West ..... 25 00@30 d's
115 tons close gray forge, a favorite brand from yard ..... 31 00@4 mos.
100 tons close gray forge, a favorite brand from yard ..... 31 00@4 mos.
100 tons to common gray I rge ..... 30 00@4 mos.
100 tons to common gray forge ..... 30 00@4 mos.
50 tons forge dry ..... 32 00@4 mos.
200 tons medium gray forge ..... 30 00@4 mos.

Anthracite.

150 tons gray neutral forge ..... 32 00@4 mos.
100 tons gray neutral forge ..... 32 50@4 mos.
20 tons No. 1 foundry ..... 34 00@4 mos.
20 tons No. 2 foundry ..... 34 00@4 mos.
40 tons No. 1 foundry ..... 34 00@4 mos.
20 tons No. 1 foundry ..... 34 50@4 mos.
20 tons No. 1 gray forge, lav. brand ..... 35 00@4 mos.
20 tons No. 2 ..... 35 00@4 mos.
20 tons No. 2 ..... 34 00@4 mos.
100 tons No. 2 ..... 34 00@4 mos.
100 tons No. 2 foundry ..... 34 00@4 mos.
100 tons No. 3 neutral forge ..... 32 00@4 mos.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett ..... Carmack ..... Geneva.
Elizabeth ..... Houghton ..... Elizabeth.
Chieftain ..... Phillips ..... Geneva.

Departed.

Elector ..... Bougner ..... Geneva.
E. Bennett ..... Carmack ..... Geneva.
Elizabeth ..... Houghton ..... Elizabeth.
Chieftain ..... Phillips ..... Geneva.
W. F. Curtis ..... Harlan ..... Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Three feet two inches and rising.

The marks last evening indicated three feet two inches and rising slowly. Trade in the vicinity of the landing was very dull, freights being scarce. The only boats running were the packets.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slack water leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on John A. Carrie, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

RETURNED—Capt. L. P. Smith has returned from Ft. pleasure trip to Lake Superior. He is again in the refreshing harness, and declares himself hugely during his absence. He will resume command of his pet boat Belle, which leaves for Brownsville at the advance of 5 P. M. The Captain is one of nature's noble men and has hosts of friends.

THE funeral of Mr. Thomas Rees, brother of James Rees, Esq., was attended yesterday by an immense concourse of people. His funeral was conducted according to the Masonic rites, of which order he was an active and honorable member. The members of the Fire Department turned out en-masse to pay the deceased a last tribute of respect. Mr. Rees was one of our most active and useful firemen. He has left a vacancy that will be hard to fill. As a fireman he was always to be found in the performance of duty, and was a master of his profession. He was, in the true acceptation of the term, an "honest man," whose word was a sufficient guarantee for his deeds. We were on intimate terms with the deceased, and can truly say that his memory is dear to us. It can truly be said in this case that death took a shining mark. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."

THE Surveyor of Customs for Cincinnati has issued the following circular:

"*To Masters and Owners of Steamboats, Canal-boats, Barges and Flats:*

"CUSTOM-HOUSE, CINCINNATI, O. }
SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, August 5, 1870 }

By the 25 h section of the Act of Congress of the United States, approved July 14, 1870, it is enacted that no ship, vessel, boat or barge belonging to any citizen of the United States, trading with the Dominion of the Dominion, shall hereafter be subject to tonnage duty.

"In accordance with the above provision of law, notice is hereby given that on and after the 14th of July, 1870, will be collected, but all tonnage tax falling due on or before that date will be remitted.

"The above does not affect the admeasuring, enrolling and licensing of vessels. The law requires that all vessels engaged in the coasting trade, must be admeasured, enrolled and licensed, and pay hospital dues (the term "vessels" shall be held to include every description of water craft, steamboats, barges, canal boats and flats, and nonthreatening used, or capable of being used as a means or auxiliary of transportation on or by water). Hospital dues from and after August 1, 1870, are 40 cents per month."

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m.	6	Everson & Preston, m.	2
Hallman & H. m.	6	Bryan & Caughey, m.	2
Loomis & Co. m.	6	Spears & Co. m.	2
Loomis & Colord. m.	1	Graff, Byers & Co. m.	1
Zug & Co. m.	2	Platt, Ford & Co. m.	1
Reese, Graff & Dull. m.	2	Superior Mills, metal	5
Union Mills, m.	4	Coleman, Rahni & Co. m	1
Wm Clark & Co. m.	4		
Total			65

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co. m.	7	J Reamer, m.	3
Jones & L. m.	2	Jos Moorhead, metal	3
Bryan & Caughey, m.	1	S Wister, m.	7
J W Porter, m.	10	Robinson, H & Co. m.	3
Total			35

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Union Iron Mills, p.	2	Park, Bros & co, b.	4
Brady's Bend I Co. p	2		
Total			8

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

J Moorhead, metal	1		

OIL TANK

FOR SALE.

A Very Superior Iron Tank, with Iron Top,

Faverably located, and constructed of Nos. 6 and 7 and 8 Iron, is 50 feet in diameter and 24 feet high. Capacity about 8,500 barrels. Will be sold low by the Executors of the Estate of W. McClintock, at 24 FIFTH AVENUE, or by JOHN BENN, No. 4 Ferry Building, Duquesne Way.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co.,

TULTLE CREEK DIVISION BONDS.

COUPON No. 22, from the above Bonds, due August 1st prox, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and delivery at the office of the Treasurer, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

JOHN H. PAGE, Jr., Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, July 19, 1870. TTSS

EXCELSIOR

Money Drawer,

WITH

Brewster's Patent Alarm and Combination Lock.

Retail Dealers and others who have Money Drawers exposed (and consequently frequent losers from till tappers), would do well to call and examine this Drawer, now on exhibition at

84 WOOD STREET,

S. B. SWEM,

AGENT.

TAYLOR & FALLOW,

(Successors to Perceval Beckett).

Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.

Offices—No. 79 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city; No. 23 WATER ST., Pittsburgh.

N. B.—Branch Patent Office, Washington City, D. C.

Evening Drawing Class for Mechanics on WEDNESDAYS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

NEW YORK.

REDUCTION IN HOTEL PRICES.

On and after JULY 15, 1870, the Price of Board will be $4 per day.

SIMEON LELAND & CO.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 118@11 8/8.

NEW YORK, August 12—P. M.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Generally quiet. The news of the suspension of the Bank of France had been anticipated and produced no effect.

GOLD.

Market strong and higher; the price advanced to 118½, which is due to the large amount going out by the steamers to-morrow, thus far the engagements amount to $1,800,000; the price opened at 117 and closed at 1180 195. Carrying rates 1 per cent., and for borrowing flat at 1-64. Clearances $13,002,000.

MONEY

Easy at 3@4 per cent. on call, with exceptions at 2 per cent.

STERLING

Dull and unchanged.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull and weak. Coupons of 1881, 114¾@114¾; 1862, 111¼@ 111¾; 1864, 110¾@111; 1865, 111¼@111¾; new, 108¼ @108¾; 1867, 109¾@109¾; 1868, 109¾@109¾; 10-40s, 107¼ @107¾; currencies, 112@112¾.

STATE BONDS

Quiet. Missouris, 90. Old Tennessees, 62; new Tennessees, 60¼; old North Carolinas, 50¾; new North Carolinas, 28¾.

STOCKS

Dull and weak, and without special features. Canton 55¼; Cumberland 30; Western Union Telegraph 80¾; Quicksilver 37¾; Marlposa 20¾; do Preferred 45¾; Alabama Express 80¾; Wells, Fargo & Co. 105; American Express 57½; United States 46; Pacific Mail 36¾; New York Central 96¾; Erie 20¾; Central Scrip 80; Erie preferred 42; Harlem 128¾; do preferred 130; Hudson River 132¾; Reading 97¾; Michigan Central 108¾; Lake Shore 93¼; Illinois Central 132; Pittsburgh 100¾; Northwestern 82; Northwestern preferred 84¾; Rock Island 104¾; New Jersey Central 101¾; St. Paul 69¾; St. Paul preferred 77; Wabash 39¾; Wabash preferred 72; Fort Wayne 94; Terre Haute 25; Terre Haute preferred 52; Chicago and Alton 130; Chicago and Alton preferred 117; Ohio and Mississippi 33½; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 17½; Bt. Joe 10½; Hartford & Erie 3½.

Sub-treasury balance—Gold $99,975,337; currency $14,767,326.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 12, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet at $4 75@5 50 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Less active and closing at $1 01@1 01 for No 2 regular; $1 00@1 00½ seller last half; the afternoon market fairly active at $1 00@1 00¼ seller last half.

OATS—Quiet and steady at 39c.

RYE—Dull and easier at 74@74c for No 2.

BARLEY—Easier at $1 10@1 15 for No 2.

HIGHWINES—Dull and 2c lower at 92c for iron bound.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $20; lard dull at 16c; shoulders steady at 12c.

HOGS—Less active at $9 10@9 75 for common to choice smooths.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 12—Cotton quiet; sales of 0 bales for the week; middling uplands 23c; middling Orleans 23½c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 14,000 barrels; sales 8,000 barrels at 5c@10c ⅌ bbl decline; fair to good shipping extras $5 30@5 60; common to choice extra western $5 60@5 80; common to good extra State $5 45@5 70; good to choice do $5 75@6 00; common to choice extra western $5 60@6 00; good to choice do $6 05@6 50; white wheat extra western $6 50@6 80; fancy do $6 85@7 25; extra Ohio $5 60@6 00; St. Louis $5 60@6 00; choice do $6 05@6 50; for new western mixed, closing at 5@10c ⅌ bbl decline; receipts, 14,000 barrels; sales 8,000 barrels at 5

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, August 13, 1870.

The Daily Commercial.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Anniversary of the Orangemen—The Naturalization—Manifesto of Spanish Republicans—The Stonewall Jackson Statue—Desperate Fight Between Catholics and Orangemen at Derry, Ireland.

The Orange Anniversary.

LONDON, August 12—The Orange anniversary is passing off quietly at Inniskillen, where trouble was feared. Londonderry is quiet.

The Reaction in Stocks.

The Times's city article ascribes the reaction in stocks to the approach of the half-monthly settlement and the absence of decisive news.

The Naturalization Treaty.

The text of the naturalization treaty with the United States is published.

Manifesto of the Spanish Republicans.

MADRID, August 12.—The manifesto issued by the Republican party denounces the constitution of the Cortes and the revision of the Monarchical Constitution. The manifesto counsels calmness and subordination as the only guarantee of success.

The Stonewall Jackson Statue.

LONDON, August 12.—Foley's model for a statue of Stonewall Jackson is ready for the foundry.

Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Russell, returning from Rome, replaces Chas. S. Rice as Assistant Under Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Office.

Desperate Fight Between Catholics and Orangemen.

LONDON, August 12.—A desperate fight occurred at Derry to-day, between the Catholics and Orangemen, in which four persons were killed and several wounded. The military were obliged to interfere to restore order.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 12.—Consols for money 91¾; for account 92⅛. American securities quiet; 6s, 1862, 92¼@92⅝; 5-20s, 87¾@88. Atlantic and Great Western bonds, 20¼@20½. Illinois Central shares steady.

PARIS, August 12.—Bourse—rentes 65 francs 40 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 12.—Cotton sales for the week 67,000 bales, exports 21,000 bales; speculation 10,000 bales; stock 56,000 bales; American 27,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat 9s 7d@9s 8d; corn 22,000 bales; stock about 471,000 bales; American 55,000 bales; market to-day quiet; sales 12,000 bales; mixed and yellow 34s 6d@35s 6d; lower, 9d. Receipts of wheat for three days 35,000 quarters; corn 27,000 quarters.

California white wheat 10s 10½d@11s red western No. 2 10s 2d; red winter 10s 2d@10s 3d. Oats 5s 7d. Barley 5s. Peas 32s.

PARIS, August 12.—Lard 72s. Cheese 62s 6d. Bacon—72s 6d for Cumberland cut; 66s for short middles, heavy.

Common rosin 5s 6d@9s. Spirits petroleum refined 1s 6½d. Tallow 45s 6d. Linseed oil 32l.

LONDON, August 12.—Tallow dull at 44s 6d. Sperm oil dull at 90l. Linseed oil 31l. Calcutta oil dull at 37l. Linseed oil firm. Calcutta linseed quiet at 53s. Turpentine dull. Hops dull at 5s@9s 5d.

Petroleum at Antwerp firm at 46½@47 francs. Refined petroleum spot 47 francs. Spirits petroleum firm at 51@52 francs. Crude petroleum firm at 44 to 44½. Rosin common quiet at 30 francs; fine rosin firm.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Cornelius Vanaedal, an old publisher, died at Eaton, O., Thursday.

Two negroes, one a preacher named Turpin, were killed by Ku-Klux at Versailles, Ky., Wednesday night.

The coal operators of Clay county, Ind., have resolved not to submit to the demands of the miners.

A man named Faulkner was murdered in Anderson county, Ky., Thursday, by another named White.

But fourteen miles of track remains to be lain to complete the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

The Government organ at Ottowa, yesterday, says the Canadian Government has not supplied the imperial authorities for amnesty to persons concerned in the disturbances in the Northwest; but it is believed, if any amnesty is proclaimed those persons actually engaged in the murder of Scott will be specially excepted.

Yesterday, at Cleveland, two men entered Crittenden's jewelry store. One expressed a desire to look at some silver ware, and while he was engaged the other reached across the counter and abstracted diamonds and other jewelry valued at about $2,000. Both made good their escape.

A Portsmouth, New Hampshire, telegram of yesterday says Admiral Farragut is still advancing gradually and growing weaker.

Archbishop Purcell was given a grand reception by the Catholic Societies of Cincinnati yesterday.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward arrived at Chicago last evening, and it is understood will stop for a day or two.

President Grant will reach Chicago this evening and will leave for the east on Sunday evening. Secretary Belknap is expected there to-morrow.

John Scripps, a son of Geo. W. Scripps, editor of the Chicago Schuyler, Illinois, Courier, while passing from one car to another on Thursday, at that place, was struck by a freight car and instantly killed.

A telegram dated Helena, Montana, yesterday, says: The Sioux and Crowe had a fight a short time ago between the Big Horn and Little Horn rivers. A draw was found on the body of a dead Sioux, containing the following entry: "Wednesday, August 14, 1867.—T. H. Mann and party, *en route* for Big Horn. Hope if anything happens to the party of this diary be found, it will be sent to Helena.—T. H. Mann, Weston and son." Another part of the diary contains, under date of March 5, 1867, an entry of twenty-eight names, gives the route traveled up to August 22, 1867, through Bozeman, Virginia City on to Deer Creek, after which the book must have fallen into the hands of the Indians. There are about thirty illustrations by the Indians, recording the killing of Indians, running of the Rock, battle between and maimed. In two of the illustrations the mules are represented attached to wagons.

Indian Commissioner Parker left Omaha, Nebraska, Thursday last, for Montana.

Seven Men Killed by the Falling of a Building—Congressional Corner-Stone Laying.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARYSVILLE, O., August 12, 1870.

A painful rumor comes from Independence, in the southern part of the county, that at a raising near there yesterday, the building fell down, killing seven men. No particulars as yet.

Delegates from the Congressional Convention of the Eighth District, here to-day for Marion. It is generally conceded that General Beatty will be nominated on the first ballot.

The corner-stone of our new Court House will be laid September 20th with Masonic ceremony. Hon. Thos. Ewing has been invited to deliver the address. It will be one of the finest county buildings in northern Ohio, costing over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, August 12, 1870.

River stationary, with about two feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 72° at 4 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, August 12, 1870.

River stationary, with four feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 67° at 4 P. M.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., August 12, 1870.

River rising slowly, with about twenty-one inches of water in the channel. The weather is cloudy; thermometer 82° at 6 P. M.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, August 12.—Market for beeves opened in tone better than last week. The receipts thus far are about same but average quality far below the notice so, and from that down to 4½c. Receipts of sheep and lambs 1,000 over last week, prices 1@2c off those last week. Sheep 4@4½c; lambs 5@6c. Nothing doing in cows or hogs.

The failure of the Brooklyn bank last week was accompanied with the almost simultaneous announcement of a still larger fraud, in an opposite direction, an over-issue of stock certificates of the Parker's Branch Railroad at Baltimore. As to the fraud on such occasions, the first statement of loss by this Baltimore fraud, as we fear will be the case with the Brooklyn Bank failure, was below the fact. The Baltimore *Gazette* says further: "Every development in regard to the over issue indicates a considerable augmentation on what is known as below. The $45,000 issued by the Secretary shows some 20,000 shares of the false stock put from time to time into the market, while, however, some (an unknown number) have been taken up or canceled on the maturity of the bonds. Such a number would account for $1,300,000 of the par of the stock, and it is supposed that Parker's Branch derived the money therefrom by borrowing on the notes of the derelict Secretary and others separating with him, and letting the fraudulent shares as collateral. An assignment of all the assets and claims of the Secretary is being arranged for, which it is designed that trustees shall administer for the best interests of all concerned.

A BROOTH of unexampled severity extends over all New England. In many parts of the effect is increasingly damaging to crops, in some places no green thing appearing. The streams are very low. The springs in the pastures are drying up, and the wells in the villages and the city, some that haven't failed for twenty years past, while the aqueduct water runs a good deal of dirt, and the weather shows no reliable signs of relenting; the clouds gather only to be burned away by the fierce sun, and there is no hope in early or dry. The Hartford *Courant* says: "This year very many farmers, and perhaps nothing more than the drought, went into tobacco culture for the first time. Much money was expended to fertilizers, tobacco sheds, fences, etc., and the loss will be great. Most of the fields are too far advanced to be saved even if rain should come; but there are some plants in small lots, which were set early, that rain would yet make a half crop. The loss in the crop will probably exceed fifty per cent. Corn is suffering also, and all crops in fact about the same. The hay crop is short. It may be recorded as an unusual season, when the leaves on trees as hardy as maple dry up and fall to the ground in the early part of August, and when yet the trees are to-day in the sear and yellow leaf."

THE members of the American Dental Association, at the session in Nashville last week, generally agreed that the so-called rubber plates are injurious, and indeed that would seem likely from their reported compound—thirty-six per centum of mercury, twenty-four per centum of sulphur, and the remaining forty per centum providing all the rubber is the so. Most of the dentists agreed that anybody floor should be eaten, especially by children, instead of the fine white flour generally used, as the parts of the wheat thrown away in the process of bolting are some producing, and possess other valuable qualities.

STATE POLITICS.

A Doylestown correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The excitement in relation to the Republican nomination for Congress in this Congressional District continues to increase as the time for holding the Convention approaches. Mr. Alfred C. Harmer, of the Twenty-fifth ward, is still thought to be the most prominent candidate, although the opposition to him in this county is every day becoming stronger and stronger, and it may yet take such a shape as will make his success very difficult.

A Republican county meeting was held on Monday at Reading. Resolutions were adopted commending the National and State administrations, indorsing Senators Cameron and Scott, and favoring the tariff on imports. A resolution was adopted requesting J. W. Forney, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, to appoint Hon. J. Pringle Jones, Hon. William M. Hester, Colonel W. Tyrkle, Edward Brooke, A. L. Stauffer and T. C. Zimmerman as delegates to the convention of minority counties to meet there on the 31st of August.

The Republicans of Harrisburg will hold their city primary election to-day. There are four candidates for Mayor.

The Democratic County Convention of Juniata, at Middletown, on the 9th, placed in nomination the following ticket, viz: Senate, Dr. David M. Creamer, Perry county. Assembly, Andrew Rohrer, Sheriff, Joseph Ard; Register, Eli Dunn; Clerk, Samuel Bender; Treasurer, Commissioner, S. B. London, and for Auditor, Ephraim Lesher.

The Huntingdon Democracy on Wednesday nominated R. Bruce Patterson for Senate and Harry McAteer for Assembly. Mr. McAteer was a member of the last House. The Congressional conferees were instructed to support Mr. Speer.

The Republicans of Center county nominated Hon. W. H. Wilson for Senator, on Wednesday.

Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Russell, returning from Rome, replaces Chas. S. Rice as Assistant Under Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Office.

Desperate Fight Between Catholics and Orangemen.

LONDON, August 12.—A desperate fight occurred at Derry to-day, between the Catholics and Orangemen, in which four persons were killed and several wounded. The military were obliged to interfere to restore order.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 12.—Consols for money 91⅞; for account 92⅛. American securities quiet; 6s, 1862, 92¼@92⅝; 5-20s, 87¾@88. Atlantic and Great Western bonds, 20¼@20½. Illinois Central shares steady.

PARIS, August 12.—Bourse—rentes 65 francs 40 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 12.—Cotton sales for the week 67,000 bales, exports 21,000 bales; speculation 10,000 bales; stock 56,000 bales; American 27,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat 9s 7d@9s 8d; corn 22,000 bales; stock about 471,000 bales; American 55,000 bales; market to-day quiet; sales 12,000 bales; mixed and yellow 34s 6d@35s 6d; lower, 9d. Receipts of wheat for three days 35,000 quarters; corn 27,000 quarters.

California white wheat 10s 10½d@11s red western No. 2 10s 2d; red winter 10s 2d@10s 3d. Oats 5s 7d. Barley 5s. Peas 32s.

PARIS, August 12.—Lard 72s. Cheese 62s 6d. Bacon—72s 6d for Cumberland cut; 66s for short middles, heavy.

Common rosin 5s 6d@9s. Spirits petroleum refined 1s 6½d. Tallow 45s 6d. Linseed oil 32l.

LONDON, August 12.—Tallow dull at 44s 6d. Sperm oil dull at 90l. Linseed oil 31l. Calcutta oil dull at 37l. Linseed oil firm. Calcutta linseed quiet at 53s. Turpentine dull. Hops dull at 5s@9s 5d.

Petroleum at Antwerp firm at 46½@47 francs. Refined petroleum spot 47 francs. Spirits petroleum firm at 51@52 francs. Crude petroleum firm at 44 to 44½. Rosin common quiet at 30 francs; fine rosin firm.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Cornelius Vanaedal, an old publisher, died at Eaton, O., Thursday.

Two negroes, one a preacher named Turpin, were killed by Ku-Klux at Versailles, Ky., Wednesday night.

The coal operators of Clay county, Ind., have resolved not to submit to the demands of the miners.

A man named Faulkner was murdered in Anderson county, Ky., Thursday, by another named White.

But fourteen miles of track remains to be lain to complete the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

The Government organ at Ottowa, yesterday, says the Canadian Government has not supplied the imperial authorities for amnesty to persons concerned in the disturbances in the Northwest; but it is believed, if any amnesty is proclaimed those persons actually engaged in the murder of Scott will be specially excepted.

Yesterday, at Cleveland, two men entered Crittenden's jewelry store. One expressed a desire to look at some silver ware, and while he was engaged the other reached across the counter and abstracted diamonds and other jewelry valued at about $2,000. Both made good their escape.

A Portsmouth, New Hampshire, telegram of yesterday says Admiral Farragut is still advancing gradually and growing weaker.

Archbishop Purcell was given a grand reception by the Catholic Societies of Cincinnati yesterday.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward arrived at Chicago last evening, and it is understood will stop for a day or two.

President Grant will reach Chicago this evening and will leave for the east on Sunday evening. Secretary Belknap is expected there to-morrow.

John Scripps, a son of Geo. W. Scripps, editor of the Chicago Schuyler, Illinois, Courier, while passing from one car to another on Thursday, at that place, was struck by a freight car and instantly killed.

A telegram dated Helena, Montana, yesterday, says: The Sioux and Crowe had a fight a short time ago between the Big Horn and Little Horn rivers. A draw was found on the body of a dead Sioux, containing the following entry: "Wednesday, August 14, 1867.—T. H. Mann and party, *en route* for Big Horn. Hope if anything happens to the party of this diary be found, it will be sent to Helena.—T. H. Mann, Weston and son." Another part of the diary contains, under date of March 5, 1867, an entry of twenty-eight names, gives the route traveled up to August 22, 1867, through Bozeman, Virginia City on to Deer Creek, after which the book must have fallen into the hands of the Indians. There are about thirty illustrations by the Indians, recording the killing of Indians, running of the Rock, battle between and maimed. In two of the illustrations the mules are represented attached to wagons.

Indian Commissioner Parker left Omaha, Nebraska, Thursday last, for Montana.

Seven Men Killed by the Falling of a Building—Congressional Corner-Stone Laying.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARYSVILLE, O., August 12, 1870.

A painful rumor comes from Independence, in the southern part of the county, that at a raising near there yesterday, the building fell down, killing seven men. No particulars as yet.

Delegates from the Congressional Convention of the Eighth District, here to-day for Marion. It is generally conceded that General Beatty will be nominated on the first ballot.

The corner-stone of our new Court House will be laid September 20th with Masonic ceremony. Hon. Thos. Ewing has been invited to deliver the address. It will be one of the finest county buildings in northern Ohio, costing over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, August 12, 1870.

River stationary, with about two feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 72° at 4 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, August 12, 1870.

River stationary, with four feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 67° at 6 P. M.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., August 12, 1870.

River rising slowly, with about twenty-one inches of water in the channel. The weather is cloudy; thermometer 82° at 6 P. M.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, August 12.—Market for beeves opened in tone better than last week. The receipts thus far are about same but average quality far below the notice so, and from that down to 4½c. Receipts of sheep and lambs 1,000 over last week, prices 1@2c off those last week. Sheep 4@4½c; lambs 5@6c. Nothing doing in cows or hogs.

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This work is one of the most valuable issue of the press of this country. It contains so much that every man in the community should know, that it is worth the time to acquire from voluminous works, that it is very desirable to possess it.—Boston Journal.

Such a useful book cannot be too highly commended. It is a perfect encyclopedia of information.—New York Weekly Tribune.

There should be a copy of it in every family.—Troy Times.

The compilers may feel confidence can be placed on the work as authority on all the subjects of which it treats.—Albany Argus.

You can purchase in this book what may be found in a dozen others. The law of libel, and libel Dictionary contains just the kind of information every business man stands most in need of.—Sunday Mercury.

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SUICIDE OF A BANKER.

Ph. R. Mertz Shoots Himself Through the Heart.

Cause---Financial Embarrassments.

Coroner's Investigation---Facts, Circumstances and Rumors.

At an early hour yesterday morning our citizens were shocked by the report that Mr. Ph. R. Mertz, the well known banker, had committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart, and that his body had been found in his banking house, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. A large crowd collected at the bank, which was found to be guarded by policemen, and the news of the suicide was soon bulletined at the office of the COMMERCIAL. Subsequent inquiries developed the following facts and circumstances:

DISCOVERY OF THE BODY.

For several years past, Mrs. Fredericka Shroeder, an honest German woman, has been employed to open up and clean the banking house in the morning, putting it in proper condition for the clerks to begin work. As was her custom, she went to the bank about six o'clock yesterday morning, and endeavored to open the front door with the key, which she always used, but found that it would not work the lock on the inside—something that startled her, as she had never found a key in the lock before. Being unable to push the key out, or open the door, she went down into the basement, and by the aid of a ladder got in through a window. She then went to the front door, and found that she could open it from the inside. Looking around, she discovered the door of the vault open, and, upon looking in, saw the body of Mr. Mertz lying on the floor. She then started for the street, and met Mr. Schmitz, who was coming to the bank about half-past seven. Mr. Schmitz kept the appointment, and after some conversation with Mrs. Shroeder, said: "Now you know all," and bade him good-bye. He then went into the vault, where the door was changed, but attributing it to the excitement incident to the transactions during the day, paid no attention to it. This was the last time Mr. S. saw Mr. Mertz alive. He was a lawyer of the fund raised for the relief of the sick and wounded Prussians, and several times directed Mr. Schmitz's attention to a package containing the collections for that purpose, which he left in the vault. [Private.] On the evening, and came directly to the bank. He found the door open, which was unusual, and after some conversation with Mrs. S., "Now you know all," and bade him good-bye. He then went into the vault, where he